

BOSTON RECORDER

And Religious Telegraph.

NATHANIEL WILLIS AND ASA RAND, PROPRIETORS AND EDITORS. No. 127, WASHINGTON-STREET, OPPOSITE WATER-STREET, BOSTON, MASS. W. A. PARKER, Printer.

NO. 51...VOL. XIV.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1829.

TERMS. For a single copy, \$3 a year—or \$2.50 in advance. To Agents or Companies, 6 copies for \$25 in advance.

RELIGIOUS.

From the London Atlas.
ROMAN CATHOLICS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Population.—The aggregate number of Catholics in Great Britain is computed at nearly a million, scattered in various proportions through England, Scotland, and Wales. This computation, however, we should observe, is made by Catholics themselves, and, as the government returns have occasionally under-rated their numbers, it is not unlikely that in this statement they have endeavored to compensate the deficiency. The Counties in England containing the greatest number of Catholics are Lancashire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, Cheshire, Northumberland, Durham, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Kent. The Catholic population of the metropolis and its immediate neighborhood has been estimated at about 200,000.

The Catholic population of Ireland has for several years been a subject of contention, the Protestants insisting that it only reached four millions and a half, while the Catholics brought it up to six millions and a half, and lately to seven millions. All these statements are, more or less, colored by party prejudices, and subject to suspicion. In 1824, a Protestant census exhibits a total population of 6,804,487, of which 4,888,000 were stated to be Catholics, and 1,968,487 declared Protestants.

Ecclesiastical Government.—The Catholic clergy are governed in England by four superiors, called vicars-apostolic, who severally preside over London, western, midland, and northern districts; and in Scotland by three bishops, who preside over the eastern, western, and northern districts. The bishops are all deputed by the Pope, and exercise vicarial powers, revocable at pleasure. In Ireland, on the contrary, no bishop is removable at the mere will of the Pope, nor is any parish priest removable there must exist a canonical cause, an assent, regular trial, sentence, and ratification. In Ireland, there are 32 Catholic archbishops and bishops; 52 deans and archdeacons; about 1,500 parish priests; and 3,000 curates. The benefices are 984 in number, averaging nearly 6,000 souls in each.

Chapels.—In Great Britain there are 456 Catholic chapels, or congregations, in addition to the private chapels of the nobility and gentry. In Lancashire there are 84; in Yorkshire, 47; in Wales, 6; and in Inverness-shire, 17. There are 25 in London and its vicinity, many of them (especially that in Moorfields) very elegant structures. In Ireland, there is a chapel in every parish; besides many chapels of ease in the principal towns, where chapels have rapidly increased during the last ten years.

Education.—Besides ten free boarding and day schools in the metropolis, and others attached to chapels in populous districts, there are a great number of Colleges or Seminaries, scattered over Great Britain, the principal of which are the Jesuits' College, at Stonyhurst, near Blackburn; St. Edmund's College, near Ware; Ushaw College, near Durham; St. Mary's College, Oscott, near Birmingham; and Sedgley-park, near Wolverhampton. Besides these there are several nunneries and convents. There are in Ireland 24 Catholic schools belonging to the Christian brotherhood and other religious orders; 46 female schools attached to nunneries; and 352 day schools, maintained wholly, or in part, by subscription. These estimates are entirely independent of pay schools, and those maintained by individuals. To these may be added, the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth, the Jesuits' College at Clongowes, and Carlow College, under the superintendence of Dr. Doyle.

THE MORAVIAN NEGRO SCHOOL.

A short time since, a naval officer, on a visit to some friends in Edinburgh, mentioned that he had lately been in the West Indies, and had frequently visited the Negro schools taught by the Moravian missionaries. He expressed himself much delighted with the intelligence and religious feeling exhibited by many of the children. While inspecting one of these schools in the island of Barbadoes, containing two hundred Negro boys and girls, a sign was made by one of the children, (by holding up the hand,) intimating that he wished to speak to the master. On going up to the child, who was just eight years of age, the master inquired what was the matter. "Massa," he replied, with a look of horror and indignation, (which the officer said he should never forget,) and pointing to a little boy of the same age, who sat beside him, "Massa, this boy says, he does not believe in the resurrection." "This is very bad," said the master, "but do you, my little fellow, (addressing the young informer,) believe in the resurrection yourself?" "Yes, massa, I do." "But can you prove it from the Bible?" "Yes, massa, Jesus says, 'I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live;' and in another place, 'Because I live, ye shall live also.'" The master added, "Can you prove it from the old Testament also?" "Yes, for Job says, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth; and though after my skin, worms destroy this body, yet in my flesh shall I see God.'" And David says, in one of his psalms, 'I shall be satisfied, when I awake with thy likeness.'" "But are you sure these passages are in the Bible? Here is a Bible, point them out to us." The little boy instantly turned up all the passages, and read them aloud. The officer examined several of the clauses in the same school, and received answers from the greater part of these little captive negroes, which evinced a degree of intellect and a knowledge of the word of God, which might make many a British child and British parent blush amid all the privileges of their own happy land of light and freedom.

ANECDOTE OF PASTOR OBERLIN.

This truly pious Minister was nearly sixty years the pastor of a church and small district in the south-west of France, remarkably isolated and wild. The village of Walbach, in which he dwelt, is nearly half way up a mountain, whose elevation is 3000 feet above the level of the sea. The exertions of Oberlin for the welfare of the people in his vicinity, almost all Lutherans, were unremitting. He had great energy of mind, a fertile imagination, and almost unconquerable perseverance. He made those ignorant people sensible of the advantages of knowledge, and of the benefits of educating their children. Untutored as they had been, he induced them to build school houses, to make new roads, to build bridges, to improve agriculture, to establish manufactures, and to cultivate habitual courtesy. He renovated the country and the people, and became their beloved patriarch. He died May, 1826. He was of a remarkably kind disposition, and of uniform integrity. His simplicity sometimes bordered on childishness, but his power of interesting the feelings was surprising. The following letter, in which the repairing of a road is treated as a religious duty, furnishes an admirable specimen of his application of Christian principles to the common concerns of life, and is said by his biographer to be not only curious, but characteristic. We copy the letter from a Review of his Memoirs published in a London Magazine, and from which we have abridged the above account of Oberlin.

portment, and of uniform integrity. His simplicity sometimes bordered on childishness, but his power of interesting the feelings was surprising. The following letter, in which the repairing of a road is treated as a religious duty, furnishes an admirable specimen of his application of Christian principles to the common concerns of life, and is said by his biographer to be not only curious, but characteristic. We copy the letter from a Review of his Memoirs published in a London Magazine, and from which we have abridged the above account of Oberlin.

Chr. Watch.
"Road between Foudai and Zolbach."
"Dear Friends of Foudai!"
Several persons at Zolbach have long been desirous that a certain road on your district, which runs toward Zolbach, should be mended and put into repair.

"Such a measure would tend greatly to the advantage of Foudai. But for whose sake will you do it? Will you do it from love to your heavenly Father, to whom you pray every day, and whom in the Lord's prayer you call Father, and who requires you to prove your faith by your works? Will you do it from love to the Lord Jesus Christ, who, during his stay upon earth, went about doing good, and who has redeemed us in order to make to himself a peculiar people, zealous of good works?—Will you do it from love to God's children who are at Zolbach? You know that all the services which you render to the children of God and the followers of Jesus Christ, God regards as done to himself. Will you do it from love to the servants of mammon, who are at Zolbach, in order to set them a good example, and to win their affections by your kindness? Or will you do it from compassion to the animals which your heavenly Father has created, and which he has himself honored by his covenant with Noah after the deluge, Gen. ix. 9?"

From the Columbian Star.

DANGER YET.

The great papal apostasy seems to be gaining strength, in some places, whilst the doctrines of the Reformation are rather in retrogression. In proof of this we advert to a single fact which has recently come under our observation. A clergyman of distinction in the Church of England has lately published several sermons in which he openly and strenuously advocates a union between the churches of England, and Rome. The last No. of the *Christian Review*, contains an examination of the principles of these discourses, and considers them a fair specimen of the doctrines held on the same subject by a large number in the church of England. This friend of Catholic conciliation, seems to hold in utter abhorrence the principles of the dissenters and of those commonly termed Evangelical in the Establishment, whilst he views with great kindness and charity the deviations of the Papist from the assumed standard.

In our own land the defection comprising the Unitarians, the Universalists, and other forms of heterodoxy, is far from the terror of sanguines. The true Gospel is boldly impugned, or else mingled with oblique interpretations. The native grandeur and simple force of Scriptural truth are impaired and trampled down by the extenuations of corrupt genius and perverted learning, and the study of the gay and thoughtless world is, in vain pleas for rejecting the authority of Holy Truth.

We allude to these subjects not from the pleasure of calling up to the mind of our readers images of portentous aspect, but from the warnings of that prudence which intimates the expediency of ascertaining before we meet a foe, the power which he will array against us. A false estimate of our strength may cause us to adventure too far, an exaggerated computation of our actual successes, may prove no less fatal to future conquest, that downright remissness. Let us hence learn to speak with modesty and diffidence about what has been accomplished, and with hope and prayerful solicitude about that which remains to be done.

THE BIBLE CAUSE.

In the County of Canwell, North Carolina.

The following extract of a letter from the Rev. Daniel A. Penick, will be highly acceptable to those who are watching with deep interest the progress of the Bible cause. Under date of November 11th, he writes—

"In relation to the Bible cause, I know you will rejoice with me that our country is fully supplied. Our agents (two of the students of the Union Theological Seminary) have thoroughly explored the county—visited every family, and supplied those that were destitute with a full copy of the Bible. It was known before we commenced that the moral desolation was great. But the half was not suspected. Many thought and said, before the work was begun, that not fifty families could be found in the county, that were without the Bible. But the agents reported very differently. In a population of upwards of 13,000—a white population of 7,500—and of between 1,300 and 1,400 families visited, 490 were found destitute of a full copy of the word of God! A few of these, it is true, had fragments of the sacred volume. Many were waiting for an opportunity to purchase—whilst many more were anxious to possess the precious treasure, who had not the means of procuring it. None, as it was predicted would be the case, refused to receive the Bible—on the contrary, many (some widows—some orphans—and some wives of drunken husbands) received it as the choicest of heaven's gifts with indescribable evidences of gratitude and joy. One lady in particular, a widow, old, decrepit and poor—when she saw the holy book, and wanted it, but was unable to purchase it—exclaimed in a flood of tears—'Oh! if I had any thing in the world to give, you should certainly have it for that precious book!' Who would withhold the Bible from such a one? I lately visited where a Bible was left. The husband, who before did little more than drink whiskey, and scold and abuse his family, was hard at work. His wife who before was almost deranged with trouble—spending sleepless nights and intolerable restless Sabbaths, now clings to her Bible, spends the Sabbaths pleasantly in reading it for her own comfort, and the instruction of her children.—Yes, and she is beginning (it is hoped—in her obscurity) to trust and lend help in the God of the Bible.—Shall any hesitate to send out into all the families this powerful instrument of reform—this sweet messenger of consolation?"

Of the above number of destitute families, I am ashamed to say, that upwards of seventy contained one person or more that professed religion. I wonder what sort of religion it was! Could it be the religion of the Bible?

During the progress of the work, about 6,500 pages of Tracts were distributed. They too were received with great eagerness—by many who rarely, and by some perhaps who never hear the Gospel preached. This amount of good seed

must, I think bear some good fruit. And who can tell what will be the effects of the sword of the Spirit—of 550 copies of the Bible put into circulation? May the Lord make it to operate as a two-edged sword in every family. Richmond, Va.

From the Western Recorder.

PLAN OF A BIBLE CLASS.

The classes connected with the first Presbyterian church in Utica consist of young persons of both sexes, from the age of 12 to 25, and are conducted by laymen, under the superintendence of the Minister.—None are received from the Sabbath schools, without a recommendation from the superintendents. All new members are assigned to the several classes by lot, and remain members of such classes, unless from peculiar circumstances, a change is allowed by the Managers. The Teachers of the Classes constitute a Board of Managers to dispose of all business pertaining to the association. The maximum number for each class is twenty. The classes assemble together in a large room, for recitation, at the interval of public worship, at noon, on Sundays, one hour in winter, and an hour and a half in summer. The exercises are as follows: Singing, prayer, recitation, designating the next lesson, occasional remarks, &c. concerning prayer. One of the teachers takes the general direction of the exercises, and makes the preliminary prayer; the others make the concluding prayer in rotation. A contribution is made monthly, and appropriated to objects of Christian benevolence. The Union Catechism, by Emerson, has been the standing class-book for four years, except a few intervals, when the parables of the New Testament have been substituted for lessons. The teachers, eight in number, assemble every Sabbath, after public worship, in the afternoon, to examine the next succeeding lesson. One of them acts as monitor for the time, and the others by rotation. The teachers, having given the lesson a previous investigation, with all the help their power, come prepared to submit their labors to each other, to examine, and be examined, with fidelity. Here, all subjects, historical, doctrinal and practical, falling within the compass of the lesson, are considered and discussed. All discrepancies are generally reconciled; and besides the personal advantage of such an exercise, each teacher combines in one view, the results of his own study and those of all his brethren. Topics, purely sectarian, are passed by as of inferior importance. Points, which divide the teachers, are not stated decisively either way, before the classes. The examination closes with prayer. The teachers are by this preparatory examination, enabled to select and condense the most important matter in the lessons, for special consideration, at the recitation the following week, and to bring the truths of revelation to a practical bearing on the heart. Entire union has pervaded the Bible Classes from the beginning, and much good has resulted from the association.

LANE SEMINARY.

From the Cincinnati Chronicle.

The Board of Trustees of the Lane Seminary in form the public, that this institution is now open, at Walnut Hill, for the reception of students in theology. It will go into operation on the same day with that of the most approved Theological Seminaries in our country. The general course of studies will be similar, and occupy the same length of time. The Board have requested the Rev. Professor Beckwith to superintend all the departments, in which instruction may be needed, until the number of students shall render it necessary to appoint other Professors. The experience which he has already had will enable him to afford them all the instruction they may at present need in any stage of their Theological studies.

Students will be admitted into this seminary for sixty dollars per annum, payable semi-annually in advance; and until the buildings necessary for their accommodation can be erected, board will be provided for them in the immediate neighborhood.

The Board were long lay this subject more fully before the public; and meanwhile they solicit the prayers of their brethren in Christ, for wisdom from above to direct them in laying the foundations of a seminary which may be destined to exert an important influence on the character and eternal interests of unborn millions in the West.

They have also resolved to open, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, a Preparatory Department, to be called the WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, to be conducted by suitable teachers, under the general supervision for the present, of Professor Beckwith.

The Board would distinctly state, that this School is designed not to interfere with any existing literary institutions, but to strengthen and sustain them. It will not be a theological seminary, nor would they willingly do anything to withdraw from them the moral influence of pious students, which they consider so essential to their good government and permanent prosperity. As colleges are already sufficiently numerous in most parts of our country, the Board do not wish to increase their number; and they have been induced to think of a collegiate course in Lane Seminary, only by the supposed necessity of such a department, to a fair and successful trial of their plan of uniting productive labor with study. But they confidently anticipate the day when our literary institutions generally will adopt a similar system of manual labor; and with this hope, they propose to afford in the Walnut Hill School, such instruction as may be necessary to prepare students for College, for the higher departments of business, and only in special cases for the professional studies of Law, Medicine, or Theology.

By order of the Board,
JAMES WARREN, Cor. Sec.

Cincinnati, Nov. 18, 1829.

Those who may be desirous of entering Lane Theological Seminary, can apply to Dr. James Warren, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Fourth St. near Elm.

Views of the Holistic Professor of Divinity on the Inspiration of the Apostles.

We extract the following from the Sermon of Dr. Ware at the ordination of Mr. Lamson, p. 13. "We are led to distinguish between the doctrines delivered by the apostles and primitive teachers, and the arguments, illustrations, and topics of persuasion, which they employed to enforce them. The former we are to consider as given them by revelation; the latter were the suggestions of their own minds, in the exercise of their respective talents, and the kinds and degrees of knowledge they possessed."

As it is the common opinion of Unitarians that the writings of the apostles do not consist extensively in the announcement of particular doctrines, we infer that the Holistic Professor regards but a small part of what they have left us as anything more than "the suggestions of their own minds."

[Spirit of the Pilgrims.]

SABBATH DEPARTMENT.

[The following was written by the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle; we copy it as abridged, adopted and re-published by the Editor of the Christian Mirror. The form of a petition to Congress, which is subjoined, was not prepared as a form to be signed; but "as expressing concisely his views of the object to be sought, and the principal reasons for seeking it."]

THE SABBATH.

The Editor of the Vermont Chronicle has suggested some valuable cautions on the subject of memorializing Congress in regard to Sabbath Mails. He thinks the petitioners should guard with the utmost care against the possibility of being misunderstood, even by those who are determined to misunderstand them;—that the famous Senate report of last year borrowed all its plausibility from its, perhaps unintentional, misrepresentations. He says "the petitioners do not complain, that their rights are invaded." Let them then state it distinctly, and tell wherein their rights are invaded. It said—"they wish Congress to legislate."—Congress has never legislated,—Congress has no right to legislate. Let them speak on this point with a clearness which cannot be misunderstood. Perhaps it would be well to refer to the act, section, and words, in which they have legislated, and of which we desire the repeal. It was said—Congress has no right to interfere in matters of religion. Let us say, plainly, that such is our doctrine; that we complain, only because they have interfered; and that we request nothing but a removal of their interference. A repeal of the offensive parts of the Post Office laws, is all that is necessary.—Post Masters, whether religious or not, will generally be willing to rest on the Sabbath; and the mail cannot well pass through the country without their assistance. The Post Master General will understand this, and make his contracts accordingly. And especially the moral influence of the present law in encouraging Sabbath breaking, will be removed, and a contrary influence substituted for it. Reason and religion will have gained a victory, and all parties will be sensible of it. Advance and infidelity will have been taught, that "religious liberty" is something more than a fine sounding name, for them to deceive the multitude with—that it does not mean liberty to trample religion and religious men in the dust; that it does mean the sacred, unalienable right of all men to obey God, without being made to suffer for it.

The expediency and duty of petitioning can not be doubted, when it is remembered, that the question is, whether this nation shall be, in its public character, decidedly anti-Christian;—not whether it shall be without character, in respect to religion, but whether infidelity shall be established as its character. If opposition can be successful, infidelity will claim the verdict of a victory, and will have it; and it will be an established doctrine, that all national legislation must be in harmony with the spirit and principles of infidelity.

It is too late to avoid the point. The contest was begun a year ago; and our failure of immediate and complete success has been claimed as a victory. The song of triumph has already been sung; and in many parts of the land, its influence is felt. And nothing but the bold and manly and successful stand which the friends of the Sabbath have taken in the field of argument, and the decisive victory they have gained there has prevented its being felt more universally and more powerfully. But this will avail us nothing in the end, unless it lead to final success. If we proceed no further, it will be said, that we know our own weakness, and therefore abandon the contest. Infidelity will say it, and cause it to be believed; and will gain all the credit and influence of a victory.

But why talk of expediency, on a question of duty? Our representatives have required certain officers of Government to do what we believe to be a violation of the law of God. To do this ourselves, would be sin. To see it done by our representatives, without protesting against it, and doing all in our power to remove the evil, is doing it ourselves, and involves us in the guilt.

But have we any reason to hope, that we can be successful? Yes. We have reason to hope for success, in washing the stain of guilt from our hands.

MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States, in Congress assembled. Your memorialists, inhabitants of the United States, respectfully represent, that those laws of the United States, which require Postmasters and others to engage in secular labor on the Christian Sabbath, are a grievance, which ought to be removed—

1. Because by these laws, persons employed about the mail are deprived of that weekly season of rest and moral instruction, which Congress have always, and justly, thought it good for themselves, and all other officers of Government, to enjoy.

2. Because these laws, by the approbation which they are thought to imply, the examples they cause to be set, and the facilities they afford, cause the Christian Sabbath to be utterly disregarded by many, who will not be safe members of community without its moral influence.

3. Because they require the citizens of the several States, when employed in the Post Office department, to violate those laws concerning the Sabbath, which the States have found it necessary to enact, for the preservation of the public morals.

4. Because, to all who believe the Christian Sabbath to be a divine institution, they "prohibit the free exercise" of religion, on penalty of exclusion from offices of profit and trust in an important department of government.

5. Because, in the way just mentioned, they exclude a large portion of our most trust worthy citizens from offices, where the most perfect integrity is especially requisite.

6. Because there is reason to fear, that if this encroachment on religious liberty, for such we consider it to be, be suffered to remain, and exert its natural influence as a precedent, other encroachments will follow, till, by insensible degrees, the free exercise of every thing valuable in Christianity shall be prohibited, under penalties more severe than exclusion from office.

7. Because the existence of these laws, enacted by our representatives, in our name, does, unless we make known our disapprobation of them by continual petitions for their repeal, involve us in the guilt of requiring our fellow men to do what we believe to be a violation of the law of God.

For these, and other similar considerations, we respectfully, yet earnestly request—not that any law may be passed to enforce the observance of the Sabbath; for this, we believe, transcends the constitutional power of Congress, and if done at all, should be done by the State Legislatures;—but that so much of the Post Office laws of the United States, as requires any person to engage in secular labor on the Christian Sabbath, may be repealed. And your petitioners, &c.

HOME MISSIONS.

For the Boston Recorder.

Extract of a Letter from a Missionary who has under his charge two contiguous Congregations in Massachusetts, dated Nov. 24, 1829.

"I stated to you in May last, that the Society in A. were very desirous of enjoying the entire services of a Pastor, instead of one half as at present. After consultation among themselves, they have made provision for the full support of a minister, and have unanimously requested me to relinquish my pastoral charge at F. and confine my labors to A. To this invitation, I have not given an answer. The people in F. are disposed to acquiesce in the proposed arrangement, in case they can obtain the means of sustaining the ministry among themselves; if not, they are very unwilling that the present order of things should be interrupted. Probably you know very nearly their ability and what assistance they will need. At present, they pay a tax of 12 per cent, [on the reduced valuation, it is presumed] which raises the sum of \$190. Most of them are disposed to double this sum for the sake of enjoying a regular ministry. Possibly they might raise \$300 though it would require considerable effort—but it is impossible to support the ministry without missionary aid. To your society therefore they look for assistance.

My connexion with the two parishes must necessarily cease very soon, as A. is determined to have a minister at all events. And, I feel exceedingly anxious for the other half of my present charge. I cannot endure the thought, that that dear people for whom I have labored and prayed, and who should be left as sheep without a shepherd, and again become a desolation. During the eight years of my ministry, now passed, they have enjoyed in a happy degree the smiles of Divine Providence;—labor has not been expended on them in vain;—precious fruit has been gathered, which I trust will endure unto life eternal. Shall this promising field be now abandoned? Shall the enemy of souls be suffered to regain what we hope has been wrested from him? Will not the Mass. Missionary Society afford the needed assistance? I cannot but hope and believe they will. Should they receive aid but a few years longer, I am persuaded, judging from the past, they will be fully able to sustain the ministry without assistance from abroad. And when I compare their present state of feeling on this subject with what it was eight years ago, I feel that they must not, cannot be denied the privileges they desire.

The church consists of about ninety members. The Sabbath school is very flourishing, embracing about 70 children. Attendance on public worship is usually good; and nothing seems wanting, but a devoted servant of Christ to go in and out among them, and break to them the bread of life. I do think Sir, that the feelings, not only of the M.M.S., but of the Christian community generally, ought to be awakened in behalf of this people."

Domestic. Such are the appeals continually coming to the Ex. Com. of the M. M. S.! Such are facts, which it is their duty to weigh—and to which the Christian Public have told them to respond—"Help you shall have." But, how can help be sent? Our Treasury is already overdrawn—not a cent have we, with which to meet demands, to the amount of \$1000 before the close of the current Society's year! Shall we stop payments—declare ourselves insolvent?—publish it in the ears of the uncircumcised, that we can go no further with this great work?—These questions are not stated with lightness, nor without solemn reasons. There are ministers, and there are churches in this Commonwealth that have done nothing—that have made and are making no effort in behalf of Domestic Missions, yet!—Can they acquit themselves at the bar of God? Will they behold sister churches struggling for life, and refuse to stretch forth an arm to help them? One thing is certain—unless more be done soon, than has yet been done this year, many feeble churches that have been encouraged, must be disappointed.

INTELLIGENCE.

SYNOD OF OHIO.

The Synod of Ohio in its narrative of the state of religion within their bounds, say:

In the Presbytery of Columbus we have heard with pleasure, there has been a revival in three places, all of which have been destitute parts of our church. One of these precious outpourings of the Holy Spirit took place in Canaan congregation, in June last. This church contained only sixteen communicants at the commencement of the revival; it now has forty-nine, and more will doubtless be added. In Berlin and Crane townships, Delaware County, there has been a great outpouring of the Holy Spirit, and many precious fruits and effects have resulted from it. Also, in Millin and Jefferson townships, Franklin County, there has been a work of grace; and we are cheered with the hope, that in this once desolate portion of our charge, a church will soon be organized.

We notice with pleasure and gratitude revivals in two places, in the bounds of the Presbytery of Athens; one in Waterford, and the other in Salem and Fencing congregations.

In Harmony and Newmann's Creek churches, there has been a work of grace; and although it was not extensive, yet the fruits of it are precious. This is true also as it relates to the congregations of Jersey, in the Presbytery of Lancaster, where pleasing fruits of a work of grace have been seen.

We cannot pass over in silence many other facts which have come to our knowledge, and which we deem of vital importance, and tending in their own nature to advance the cause of Christ, and build up his kingdom. Of this character do we consider the establishment of Sabbath schools and Bible classes; and the organization of Tract, Temperance, Bible and Missionary Societies. And we hail with joy, and we trust with gratitude to God, the rapid increase and extension of all these means of enlarging the Redeemer's kingdom, and saving immortal souls.

OLD COLONY CONFERENCE.

The Old Colony Church Conference held their semi-annual meeting on Tuesday, last week, in Rev. Mr. Freeman's meeting-house at Plymouth. In the report of the state of religion within the bounds of the Conference, there was nothing particularly interesting, except the recent revival in Rev. Mr. Eaton's Society in Middleboro', and some good degree of progress in the Temperance cause. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Howland, of Hanton.

The following, on motion of Rev. Mr. Freeman, was adopted unanimously by the Conference. "Resolved, That this Conference feel a deep interest in all proper efforts to promote Temperance; and do recommend that all the members of the churches connected with this Conference unite themselves, if they have not already united with Temperance Societies; also, that in receiving members into their churches for the future, entire abstinence be one condition of admission."—The Old Colony Association having recently divided for the mutual accommodation of its members, the Conference was at this meeting by mutual agreement divided in the same manner. Com.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESS.

A quorum of both Houses was formed on Monday, Dec. 7th, and the President's Message was communicated at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. At the same moment the express started, having been supplied with copies which had been confidentially printed on the Saturday previous. On Wednesday evening, at 23 minutes past 7, the important document was delivered in this city, and appeared in the papers of Thursday morning, making in one of ordinary size 7 columns and a half in small type. The express from Hartford to this city came in the almost incredibly short period of 6 hours and 8 minutes. We have room for only an

ABSTRACT OF THE MESSAGE.

Foreign Relations.—The President mentions as cause of devout thanks to a benign Providence, that we are at peace with all mankind. Our foreign relations are, in their general character, peaceful and friendly; still there are subjects of difference between us and other Powers, of deep interest to the country at large as well as to many of our citizens. The most prominent are those, which have for years been the subject of negotiation with England, France and Spain. The ministers to those governments left the United States so recently, that it is impossible to give a full account of what they have done. With Great Britain, every thing promises the preservation of the most cordial relations; although there has been neither time nor opportunity for a full development of the policy which the present cabinet of Great Britain designed to pursue. In regard to the reference of the boundary question to the king of the Netherlands, the first statements of the parties have been exchanged, and the final replication on our part is in a course of preparation. Our interests have been committed to a citizen of Maine eminently qualified for the trust, and we have made a favorable impression on that government; and prepared the way for them to accede to what we regard as our commercial policy. Our minister to that court is instructed to cherish and meet such a disposition. He has been instructed still to press earnestly the unqualified claims of our citizens; and the President hopes, that the injurious delay of the United States will be speedily remedied. Our minister to Spain has been instructed to make a further appeal for indemnity for spoliation upon our commerce. Also, to conclude a commercial convention upon liberal and reciprocal terms, or to urge the acceptance of the provisions made in the navigation treaty. With other European Powers, our intercourse is the most friendly footing. The treaty of peace between Russia and Turkey, has opened to us the navigation of the Black Sea; and further facilities to the enjoyment of this new field for the enterprise of our citizens, require our most zealous attention. Our trade with Austria has been gradually extending, and now deserves the fostering care of the government. A negotiation with that Power, nearly completed by the late administration, has been consummated by a treaty of amity, navigation and commerce, which will be submitted to the Senate. During the session of Congress, our diplomatic relations with Portugal have been resumed. The peculiar state of things in that country, rendered it necessary to suspend the recognition of the Representative who presented himself, until our official organs could ascertain the actual and prospective condition of the authority by which the representative was appointed. This question being received, the application of the established rule of our government in like cases was no longer withheld. Considerable advances have been made, during the present year, in the adjustment of the claims of our citizens upon Denmark. And, though all we have a right to demand has not been conceded, there is a reasonable ground to hope that this single subject of difference will be speedily removed. Our relations with the Barbary Powers continue, as they have long been, of the most favorable character. The policy of keeping an adequate force in the Mediterranean, as security for the continuance of this tranquility, will be preserved in, as well as a similar one for the protection of our commerce and fisheries in the Pacific. It is hoped that the Republics of S. America will, at a day not distant, form permanent governments, and be enabled to subvert those friendly rivals in all that is truly great and glorious. The failure of the Spanish invasion of Mexico cannot be without a proper effect upon the councils of the mother country. The adoption, by Spain, of pacific policy towards her former colonies, may be most reasonably expected. The claims of our citizens upon the Spanish American Government may, eventually, be in a train of settlement; while the principal part of those upon Brazil have been adjusted. Measures have been taken to place our commercial relations with Peru upon a better footing than that upon which they have hitherto rested; and if met by a proper disposition on the part of that Government, important benefits may be secured to both countries. Prejudices long indulged against Mr. Poinsett, by a portion of the inhabitants of Mexico, have interrupted the harmony of diplomatic intercourse; and have finally occasioned the recall of that minister, at the request of the government of Mexico. A representative has now been appointed, corresponding with the rank of the Mexican diplomatic agent under this government; and the President cannot but hope, that an advantageous change will occur in our affairs. The recall of Mr. P. is not to be ascribed to a want of confidence in his talents or integrity; nor to any evidence that the charge of his interfering in the local politics of that country was well founded. The truth of that charge has never been affirmed by the Federal Government of that country, in its communications with this.

Election of President, &c.—The Message recommends such an amendment of the Constitution as may require an intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice President. The mode may be so regulated as to preserve to each State its present relative weight in the election; and a failure in the first attempt may be provided for, by confining the second to a choice between the two rejected candidates. In connection with such an amendment, it would seem advisable to limit the service of the Chief Magistrate to a single term, of either four or six years. It, however, it should not be adopted, it is worthy of consideration whether a provision disqualifying for office the Representatives in Congress on whom such an election may be devolved, would not be proper. It is also suggested for consideration, whether the efficiency of the Government would not be promoted, and official industry and integrity better secured, by a general extension of the law which limits appointments to four years.

Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures.—No very considerable change in the condition of either of these, has occurred during the recess. The operation of the Tariff has not proved so injurious to the two former, nor as beneficial to the latter, as was anticipated. To regulate its conduct, so as to promote equally the prosperity of these three cardinal interests is one of the most difficult tasks of Government; and it may be regretted that the complicated restrictions which now embarrass the intercourse of nations, could not by common consent be abolished, and commerce allowed to flow in those channels to which individual enterprise—always its secret guide—has directed it. But we must ever expect slight legislation in other nations, and are therefore compelled to adapt our own to their regulations, in the manner best calculated to avoid serious injury, and to harmonize the conflicting interests of our agriculture, our commerce, and our manufactures. Under these impressions, says the President, I invite your attention to the existing Tariff, believing that some of its provisions require modification. The general rule to be applied in graduating the duties upon articles of foreign growth or manufacture, is that which will place our products on a level with those of other countries; and the inducements to advance even a step beyond this point, are controlling in regard to those articles which are of primary necessity in time of war. The agricultural interest of our country is so essentially connected with every other, and so superior in importance to them all, that it is scarcely necessary to invite to it your particular attention. It is principally as manufactures and commerce tend to increase the value of agricultural productions, and to extend their application to the wants and comforts of society, that they deserve the fostering care of Government.

Looking forward to the period, not far distant, when a sinking fund will no longer be required, the duties on those articles of importation which cannot come in competition with our own productions, are the first that should engage the attention of Congress in the modification of the Tariff. Of these, tea and coffee are the most prominent; they enter largely into the consumption of the country, and have become articles of necessity to all classes. A reduction, therefore, of the existing duties, will be felt as a common benefit; but, like all other legislation connected with commerce, to be efficacious, and not injurious, it should be gradual and certain.

Finances.—The public property is evinced in the increased revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, and in the steady maintenance of that produced by imports and tonnage, notwithstanding the additional duties imposed by the act of 18th May, 1828, and the unusual importations in the early part of that year. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1829, was five millions nine hundred and seventy two thousand and four hundred and thirty five dollars and 89 cents. The receipts of the current year are estimated at twenty four millions six hundred and two thousand two hundred and thirty dollars; and the expenditures for the same time at twenty six millions one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars; leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January next, of four millions four hundred and ten thousand

and eighty cents. There will have been paid, on account of the public debt, during the present year, the sum of twelve millions four hundred and five thousand and five dollars and 80 cents, reducing the whole debt of the Government, on the 1st of January next, to forty eight millions five hundred and six thousand five hundred and fifty six dollars and 50 cents, including seven millions of five per cent. stock, subscribed to the bank of the United States. The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was eight millions seven hundred and fifteen thousand four hundred and eighty dollars and 50 cents. This state of the finances exhibits the resources of the nation in an aspect highly flattering to its industry, and auspicious of the ability of Government, in a very short time, to extinguish the public debt. Then public burdens will be diminished, and individual enterprise promoted. The discharge of the debt will be a relief to the people, and will be met by an extensively extended in favor of education and other public objects; while ample means will remain in the Federal Government to promote the general well, in all the modes permitted to its authority. Then, no modification of the Tariff will reduce the receipts of the Treasury below the expenditures, but there will always be a surplus revenue. The disposition of this surplus will present a subject for the serious deliberation of Congress. Difficulties have heretofore attended appropriations for internal improvements, and others will certainly arise. The message therefore recommends, that the surplus be applied to the discharge of the public debt, and that the Treasury be kept full of the public money, and that the public service should be subjected to the supervision of professional skill. It is recommended, therefore, that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to legal proceedings, be transferred to the Attorney General, and that the duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the collection of duties, be transferred to the Collector of the Customs. The duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the collection of duties, be transferred to the Collector of the Customs. The duties now assigned to the Agent of the Treasury, so far as they relate to the collection of duties, be transferred to the Collector of the Customs.

Frauds and Losses in the Revenue.—The laws respecting imports, were chiefly framed when the rates of duties on imported goods presented much less temptation to illicit trade than at present. They are now in a state of obsolescence, and require amendment and thorough revision. It is recommended, that the duties on imports be revised, and that the rates be increased, so as to secure a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the Government. It is also recommended, that the duties on imports be revised, and that the rates be increased, so as to secure a sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the Government.

The Judiciary.—The attention of Congress is directed to the unequal provisions of the Judicial System; which exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the United States, to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded, (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow-citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the Federal Judiciary. This state of things ought to be remedied. A provision for taking the census of the People of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

New Department.—This Message renews the proposition, first made by Mr. Madison, and repeated by both his successors, to institute a "Home Department," on which should be devolved a part of that business in the Department of State, which is great and constantly increasing.

National Bank.—On this matter the President says: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of the people of the United States. It is a subject, which has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency. Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it should be established by law, or by the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank."

Hours of Debate.—The President urges the claims of the representatives of Com. Locust—and takes leave with the following suitable

Conclusion.—I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the success of the measures which I have recommended, and to the wisdom of your own representatives, and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved upon me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils."

Army, &c.—The Message represents the condition of the Army, Fortifications, &c. as prosperous, but suggests the necessity of further legislation to obviate existing inconveniences. It recommends the Military Academy to the consideration of Congress, as one of the safest means of national defence. Also, a review of the Pension Law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort.

The Indians.—[We insert this important portion of the Message entire, as it is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States.] The Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been complicated with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, not only refused to purchase the lands which they have been led to believe were theirs, but have been looking upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy, and the Indians have been driven further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits, and, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government in the States of Georgia and Alabama. These States claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the U. States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

This emigration should be voluntary; for it would be as cruel as unjust to compel the aborigines to abandon the graves of their fathers, and seek a home in a distant land. But they should be distinctly informed that, if they remain within the limits of the States, they must be subject to their laws. In return for their obedience, as individuals, they will, without doubt, be protected in the enjoyment of those possessions which they have improved by their industry. But it seems to me visionary to suppose that, in this state of things, claims can be allowed on tract of country, on which there are neither dwellers nor made improvements, merely because they have been seen from the mountain, or passed them in the chase. Submitting to the laws of the States, and receiving, like other citizens, protection in their persons and property, they will, ere long, become merged in the mass of our population.

Navy.—The President advises to discontinue the building of ships of the first and second class; and to deposit timber & other materials in navy yards, ready to construct vessels rapidly when they are wanted. He proposes that the Navy should be dispensed with, and that bureau be merged in the War Department. He also proposes, that the marine corps be merged in the artillery or infantry. He extols the utility of the Navy, and bespeaks attention to the inequality between the army and navy as to the pay of officers.

Post-Office.—The report of the Postmaster General is referred to as exhibiting a highly satisfactory administration of that Department. Abuses have been exposed, and the mail secured, and the revenue much improved.

The Judiciary.—The attention of Congress is directed to the unequal provisions of the Judicial System; which exists in all its efficiency in only fifteen members of the United States, to three others, the Circuit Courts, which constitute an important part of that system, have been imperfectly extended; and, to the remaining six, altogether denied. The effect has been to withhold from the inhabitants of the latter, the advantages afforded, (by the Supreme Court) to their fellow-citizens in other States, in the whole extent of the Federal Judiciary. This state of things ought to be remedied. A provision for taking the census of the People of the United States, will, to ensure the completion of that work within a convenient time, claim the early attention of Congress.

New Department.—This Message renews the proposition, first made by Mr. Madison, and repeated by both his successors, to institute a "Home Department," on which should be devolved a part of that business in the Department of State, which is great and constantly increasing.

National Bank.—On this matter the President says: "Both the constitutionality and the expediency of the law creating this Bank, are well questioned by a large portion of the people of the United States. It is a subject, which has failed in the great end of establishing a uniform and sound currency. Under these circumstances, if such an institution is deemed essential to the fiscal operations of the Government, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether it should be established by law, or by the Government and its revenues, might not be devised, which would avoid all constitutional difficulties, and, at the same time, secure all the advantages to the Government and country that were expected to result from the present Bank."

Hours of Debate.—The President urges the claims of the representatives of Com. Locust—and takes leave with the following suitable

Conclusion.—I now commend you, fellow-citizens, to the guidance of Almighty God, with a full reliance on his merciful providence for the success of the measures which I have recommended, and to the wisdom of your own representatives, and with an earnest supplication, that whatever errors it may be my lot to commit, in discharging the arduous duties which have devolved upon me, will find a remedy in the harmony and wisdom of your councils."

Army, &c.—The Message represents the condition of the Army, Fortifications, &c. as prosperous, but suggests the necessity of further legislation to obviate existing inconveniences. It recommends the Military Academy to the consideration of Congress, as one of the safest means of national defence. Also, a review of the Pension Law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort.

The Indians.—[We insert this important portion of the Message entire, as it is a subject of great interest to the people of the United States.] The Indian tribes within the limits of some of our States have become objects of much interest and importance. It has long been the policy of Government to introduce among them the arts of civilization, in the hope of gradually reclaiming them from a wandering life. This policy has, however, been complicated with another, wholly incompatible with its success. Professing a desire to civilize and settle them, we have, at the same time, not only refused to purchase the lands which they have been led to believe were theirs, but have been looking upon us as unjust and indifferent to their fate. Thus, though lavish in its expenditures upon the subject, Government has constantly defeated its own policy, and the Indians have been driven further and further to the West, have retained their savage habits, and, however, of the Southern tribes, having mingled much with the whites, and made some progress in the arts of civilized life, have lately attempted to erect an independent government in the States of Georgia and Alabama. These States claiming to be the only sovereigns within their territories, extended their laws over the Indians; which induced the latter to call upon the U. States for protection.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

Under these circumstances, the question presented was, whether the general government had a right to maintain those people in life, in the manner in which they have been treated, and if not, what course should be pursued. It was decided that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature. If the General Government is not permitted to tolerate the erection of a confederate State, within the territory of one of our States, it is equally true, that "no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State," without the consent of its Legislature.

tribe of Indians, has consented to their separate and independent national existence within her territory. The Provinces made treaties with them, and in various ways recognized their independence. The General Government only has now the treaty-making power, and she has recognized their sovereignty. These independent governments have existed in those States, to say the least, and the States have not driven them out; therefore the States have acknowledged their sovereignty by silent practice, even if they had never done it by formal stipulation.

Finally, if the United States had made the precise provision in their constitution which the President assumes, it would have been absolutely null and void. It would have been done by States, which then had large independent tribes or nations within the limits which they called their own. But those nations lived on lands which they had never sold to the whites, but which in many instances they had expressly reserved to themselves by solemn treaties. They had a government of their own, which had never become tributary to the States or the Union. They had a national existence, long before Alabama, or Georgia, or our famed Columbia, saw the light. The grave act of the thirteen States, pledging their united strength to pull down every Indian establishment within their present or future limits, and finally drive the fugitives beyond the Mississippi, would have been derided by the Indians and contemned by all who understand and value equity and justice. It would have been as preposterous, as a treaty between the Emperor of all the Russians and the king of Great Britain, by which they assume a sovereignty over the United States and divide our territory between them. Such an encroachment would be resisted, even unto blood. But the Indian nations are feeble and prostrate, and what rights can they possess?

[We are indebted to the Editor of this Christian Watchman, for the following statement—unavoidable circumstances having prevented us from preparing one.]

MISSION TO AFRICA. Last Lord's-day evening, a Missionary Meeting of high interest was held in Park Street Meeting House in this city. It was convened for the purpose of giving information relative to the circumstances of the Colony of colored population in Liberia, and also for introducing to the Christian public, two Swiss Missionaries, who had just arrived from Switzerland and who are destined to Liberia, in Western Africa.

The exercises were introduced by singing, and a prayer by Dr. WILKIN. JEREMIAH EVARTS, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, then proceeded to present a brief outline of facts respecting the Colony. Its original design, under the patronage of the American Colonization Society, was to locate a settlement of free blacks from the United States, who should be assisted in establishing a civil government of their own choice, and whose influence should be extended to counteract and destroy the odious traffic in slaves. It was commenced about ten years since, and although a considerable loss of life has been sustained by those who have emigrated from our shores, it has been far less than the mortality in other new colonies, and much less than took place in the settlements in our own country, at James Town in Virginia, and at Plymouth in this State.

It was in reference to the Colony in Africa that the lamented & disinterested young man, SAMUEL J. MILES, lost his life about eleven years since; and to him, as having originated this Mission, is the Christian world much indebted. Among those who fell a sacrifice in this enterprise was the amiable and judicious ARNOLD, who in giving life and form & system to the polity of Liberia, has left an imperishable name. His successor, after a short career, has also deceased. It is, however, hoped, said Mr. EVARTS, that by avoiding some customs, and exposures to the climate, which the lessons of experience had taught to

the printed copy, indeed he sometimes admits it, and acknowledges that his newly discovered original is made void in consequence of alterations by Holles; and yet he attempts to throw an air of doubt over the subject, and insidiously reasons as though the written copy which he produces were now the authorized copy. It is a bold attempt to impose on the public. Such flagrant violations of truth and justice compel me to use strong language. This attempt at deception can hardly find a parallel unless it be in the HOLLES PROFESSOR'S SOLEMN DENIAL OF UNIVERSALISM. The whole affair is much of a piece, and I seriously fear it will increase into more ungodliness. HOLLES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Ministers of Christ should not miss their aim. A Sermon preached at Acworth, Oct. 14, 1829, at the installation of the Rev. M. G. Grosvenor, by Z. S. Barston, Keene, Boston, T. R. Marvin, Text, 1 Cor. i. 26. Three questions are answered—1. What should be the aim of the Christian minister? 2. What things have a tendency to divert him? 3. How must he act, so as not to miss his aim, nor fall of his purpose?—Under the second division are named, His own personal experience—His anxiety concerning his worldly circumstances—The love of literature—The desire of gratifying an affectionate people by his visiting (not pastoral)—The fear of giving offence by plainness of speech—The want of present success—The directions under the 3d head are, Take care of your own heart—of your closest—of your conduct—of your time—of your study—of your doctrine—of the manner of your preaching—of your flock—of the great interests of Christ's kingdom—This mere skeleton will convey the impression that this discourse is highly practical; and a perusal will abundantly confirm it.

The Essays of "William Penn," on the Present Crisis in the condition of the Am. Indians, first published in the National Intelligencer and copied into many other papers, have just been issued in a handsome pamphlet from the press of Perkins & Marvin, and may be had at the bookstores.—Price 25 cts.

TRACTS.

We perceive by the reports of the Tract distributors, published in the New-York Observer, that encouraging success will attend the monthly systematic distribution of Tracts in that city. Several instances of reformation from error and sin, and of hopeful conversion, are mentioned among the results.

The Parent Society have lately commissioned several new agents to labor in the tract cause, and are greatly in need of increased means to sustain all their important operations. They are already beginning to reap the fruits of their labor in the Valley of the Mississippi, where several have been hopelessly converted by the instrumentality of Tracts. Chr. Mirror.

SABBATH SCHOOL MISSIONARY.

In the Recorder of Nov. 18, an appeal on sending a Sabbath School Missionary, was made to Sabbath School Teachers. The writer seems to suppose, that if Teachers as a body would attend to the subject, the work might be easily accomplished. I fully agree with him, and propose that the collection taken up at the S. S. Monthly Concert in January, be appropriated to the cause instead of increasing our own S. S. Libraries. This, with a little extra exertion, by the Teachers in every school, to enlist the feelings and charities of others in the cause, would probably secure the necessary sum; and if this were remitted to the S. S. Union, they would take upon themselves the labor of selecting and sending out a Missionary. A. K. B.

THE SPECIAL BIBLE EFFORT.

Sale of New-York.—Mr. Davis, the indefatigable agent of the Am. Bible Society, has lately returned from an agency to the counties of Warren, Essex and Clinton, and furnishes the pleasing intelligence, that by the exertions of the benevolent in those counties, every family will have been supplied with a Bible in the course of the month of January next. This was probably one of the most destitute sections of the State, and the least able to supply themselves. Auxiliaries were formed in almost every town in the three counties, and the whole work was accomplished by Mr. D. in a little short of three months. Mr. D. is expected to visit this county, on the general effort for the A. B. Society, and will commence his labors about the first of January. H. Rec.

A Convention of Delegates from the different Bible Societies in N. Carolina, was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, on the 20th ult. The meeting was numerously attended, and His Excellency Governor Owen, was invited to take the chair. The Rev. Dr. Mauley, from the American Bible Society, New-York, and several other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted for supplying every destitute family in the State, with a copy of the Bible.

Monroe County, N. Y.—Rev. Mr. Lathrop, agent for the Am. Bible Society, preached in Rochester on the 29th ult. On the next day, the officers of the county Society met and resolved to raise Two Thousand Dollars to aid in carrying out the resolution of the parent Soc. An order was made and forwarded the same day to New-York, for Bibles to supply the destitute of this county, agreeable to their resolution passed last winter, and in pursuance of which, the number of the destitute was ascertained last spring. Rev. Mr. Lathrop will visit some of the towns in the county with reference to the object of his mission, and an agent is appointed in the county to visit the other towns. [Roch. Times.]

The Summer Co. Bible Society, Tenn.—At a meeting held in Gallatin, on the 5th ult. resolved that they would furnish with a copy of the Scriptures every destitute family in the County, within one year. A Temperance Soc. is auxiliary to the American Temperance Society, was formed at the same time and place.

An Island Supplied.—Mr. Swift, the Agent of the Charleston Bible Society, has explored James Island; and we are gratified in learning from him, that he found every family already supplied with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, and that liberal contributions were made to aid the Society in prosecuting their object.—Charleston Obs.

At Columbia S. C., the friends of the Bible called a convention, at which Dr. Mauley was present, and of which he gives the most flattering account.

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE.

Temperance.—At a town meeting in Chatham, Nov. 28, to see if the town would vote to have one retailer licensed in the town, the result was—Ayes 6, Nays 11.

Boston and New Bedford.—The Editor of the New Bedford Record of the Times is astonished, that the good work has proceeded in Boston no further than to sustain two Temperance stores; and reminds us that light first New Bedford, more than half of our grocers have been "poisoned" in their stores, and have not had for months, and they find no difficulty in sustaining a good credit and giving a good business. Even victuallers call here in no small number, and they offer to sell rum for the strongest liquor they offer to their customers in any other city. Several of our merchants, finding their liquor casks remaining longer unsold than usual, have recently removed them, and the molasses and sugar hogsheads and provisions have been laid out for their stand. If 6,000 people can support 20 "temperance" stores, who ought 60,000 to do so?—If, however, the bona-fide Temperance groceries are few in Boston, there are numbers where no drums are rattled or drunken tipplers admitted. "And those who continue to sell spirit," says the Christian Watchman, "acknowledge a remarkable decrease in their sales." It is probably true that Boston is behind many other places in this reformation; but a minute examination and report would show, that a great change has been here effected in the Temperate habits of society.

Leicester and Danvers, Me.—The 21 anniversary of the Temperance Soc. in these towns was held Nov. 26th, when the attendance of fifty names in the preceding year was reported. Chr. Mirror.

Brandon, Vt.—Temp. Soc. formed on Thanksgiving day, Nov. 26, when about 60 names were given in. The number is since increased to 169.

Who is on the Lord's side?—A correspondent in the Christian Observer states, that at a late monthly prayer-meeting in a certain town, 33 men; members of the church were present, of whom were members of the Temperance Society. The absent brethren, twenty-five in number, are dissatisfied with the Temperance movement!—Another, to show what course young converts will take, says that of eight young men, recent subjects of a revival in 1817, seven immediately came forward and joined the Temperance Society.

New Tract.—The Publishing Committee of the Am. Tract Society have awarded to the Rev. Austin Dickinson their premium of \$50, for the best Tract to influence Young Men to Abstinence from Ardent Spirits. Mr. D. has generously declined the premium. Twenty-four manuscript Tracts were offered.

Hartland.—This town is doing nobly in the cause of Temperance. Their merchants, unless we are misinformed, are before those of any other town in this vicinity. They have purchased no "drunkard's drink" for some time, and, we believe, do not intend to contaminate their premises with it hereafter. The people of this town lately threw a substantial and elegant bridge, a single arch of about 120 feet, over Quebec river near its mouth, without the aid of any kind of spirit, except the public spirit of the citizens. Vt. Chron.

Indiana.—At Rising Sun, Ind. a Temperance Society has been formed, which immediately received the names of 59 gentlemen and 58 ladies.

Temperance Herald.—The first number of a new paper, bearing this title, and issued at Sacket's Harbour, has been received. Besides advocating the cause of temperance, it will admit communications paid for as advertisements, in favor of different sects in religion and in politics.

ANNALS OF INTERPERANCE.

A Father neglected.—An aged man and his son-in-law were at a grocery in Canadaigua. The father had no money; the son had one dollar, which they divided, and each procured the amount of his half in whiskey. The old man falling first, the younger rolled him into his wagon and drove home. The son was so intoxicated himself on his arrival, that he forgot his father till late in the night. When they brought him into the house he was chilled and senseless. He opened his eyes once and closed them forever.

Repos. abr. In Salem, on Friday last, a promising and beautiful son of Mr. John Bray, 7 years of age, was run over by a horse and chaise, driven by two sailors who were believed to be intoxicated. The lad received a dreadful wound in the head, and expired as soon as he was conveyed to a neighboring house.

Triumph of Death.—Twenty-six persons have died in this city of interperance, in eleven months, ending with November, the present year. Probably December, when the returns have been made, will add several more to the list. [Boston Trav.]

REVIVALS.

GREAT REVIVALS IN S. C.

Extract of a Letter from Elder Jesse Hartwell, Jr. Sumpter District, (S. C.) dated Nov. 26, 1829, to a friend in New-York Theological Seminary.

"We have just held our [Charleston S. C.] Association. The Lord has blessed many of his churches abundantly by the influences of his Spirit. About 1500 have been baptized during the last year.—Seven new churches have been added. The Domestic Missions Society expended nearly 400 on missionary ground within the bounds of this Association. Contributions for the various purposes of the Association were larger than usual. The meeting was unusually attended by solemn congregations, who it is hoped were benefited by the preaching of the gospel. Chr. Watch.

REVIVAL IN CANADA.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. George J. Ryerse, to the Editor of the Watchman, dated Woodhouse, Upper Canada, Nov. 25, 1829.

"Your Christian readers will doubtless rejoice to hear, that the good Spirit of the Lord is not withdrawn from the wilds of Canada. I have lately heard from Elder Wm. M. Derrand, that since our last Association he has baptized a goodly number in some of the western townships; and that the Washington Church which was organized about a year since, with 31 members, has gradually increased to 78—11 of which have been recently baptized. Our prospects are still promising." id.

Revival in Marblehead.—The good work of grace, of which we previously gave an account in our paper, and which commenced in Marblehead several months since, continues, with evident tokens of divine favor. Many we learn, have been brought to rejoice in free and unmerited grace. And we are credibly informed, that numbers are now anxiously inquiring what they must do to be saved!—Last Monday, thirteen united themselves with the Baptist Church, and eight with the Congregational Church. id.

Revival in Batavia, N. Y.—One of the eastern papers mentions, on the authority of a correspondent, that there is a revival in place, which has become pretty general. Different denominations share in the work. Twenty-seven have united with the Presbyterian church, and more are expected to come forward soon. The Methodists have received a greater number. H. Rec.

Revival in Meriden.—The Rev. Gustavus F. Davis baptized ten persons at Meriden on Thursday last, making fifty-four, who have united with the Baptist church since the revival commenced. We learn that the good work there progresses. Chr. Sec.

Revival in Monson, Me.—Sixty persons were admitted to the Congregational church, on the 6th inst.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Sailing of Mr. Brewer.—In the ship Circassian, which sailed from New-York on Wednesday for Smyrna, went passengers the Rev. Josiah Brewer and lady, accompanied by Miss Mary Reynolds, of New-Haven, and Master Stephen Field, of Stockholm, Mass. They are destined for the Island of Syria, (Greece), where Mr. Brewer is already advantageously known, having established during his former residence there, and conducted a flourishing school. It is the object of Mr. Brewer, and the two ladies, to promote the general cause of education in Greece, and particularly the education of females. It is a part of Mr. Brewer's plan, through the aid of some benevolent individuals in this country, to establish a press at Syria, and publish a paper.

Missions at the West.—The Rev. Joshua T. Russell of Philadelphia, Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Assembly's Board of Missions, has lately been on a tour to this part of the country to present the claims of this Board to the churches to ask their prayers and contributions in support of its operations. After extending the tour to the north of Ohio and visiting Cincinnati, he arrived here on the 4th inst. and on the following Sabbath preached in both the Presbyterian churches. A Society of about 100 members was formed auxiliary to the Board.—We believe he has generally met with encouraging success. L. L. L.

Converted Indians.—The Christian Advocate states that the whole number of Choctaws in fellowship with the Methodist Episcopal Church is upwards of two thousand! As the tribe contains only 20,000 souls, this is one in ten of the population, or one in five of the adult population. We have there are few districts in the United States, where the professors of religion, including all denominations, form so large a portion of the population.

Prison Missionary.—The Synod of Cincinnati, in connection with the Synod of Ohio, have resolved, to support a Missionary at the Ohio State Prison, and have appointed the Rev. W. Graham for that purpose.

ORDINATIONS, &c.

Dec. 9th, the Rev. LUCIUS W. CLARK was ordained as Pastor of the Church in South-Wilbraham. Introductory prayer by Rev. Mr. Wright of Ludlow. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Fox, of Brookfield, prayer by Rev. Mr. May, of North-Wilbraham. Right hand of fellowship, by Rev. Mr. Hixon, of Oakham. Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Robinson of Enfield. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Ware, of Palmer.

The Rev. FRANCIS WOOD was installed as Pastor over the first Congregational Church and Society in Wellington, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Dec. 2, Rev. FRANCIS HORTON was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Dartmouth, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Dec. 2, Rev. FRANCIS HORTON was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Dartmouth, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Dec. 2, Rev. FRANCIS HORTON was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Dartmouth, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Dec. 2, Rev. FRANCIS HORTON was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Dartmouth, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

Dec. 2, Rev. FRANCIS HORTON was ordained Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Dartmouth, Conn. on the 2d inst. Introductory services by Rev. Mr. Calhoun, of Coventry; Sermon from Acts XVII, 18, *Then certain philosophers of the Epicureans and of the Stoicks, encountered him.* and some others said unto him, Babbler sayest thou these things? by Rev. Thomas T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.; Installing prayer by Rev. Mr. Nash, of Tolland; Charge to the Pastor by Rev. Mr. Ely, of Mansfield; Right hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Stafford; Address to the people by Rev. Mr. Calhoun; Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Smith.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Temperance Society, will be held in the city of New-York, on Wednesday the 20th instant. The Annual Report will be exhibited, and Addresses, by gentlemen from different parts of the country, will be made on the occasion.

Printers friendly to the objects of the Society, are requested to insert the above notice in their papers. For Wm. B. Meares 67, John R. Donnell 62, Mountfort Stokes 38—and 22 blanks.

J. EDWARDS, Agent A. T. S.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Office of the Secretary having been removed to Boston, all communications addressed to the Secretary, or Treasurer, and donations of every kind, should hereafter be directed and sent to the Rooms of the American Education Society, No 52, Washington-Street, Boston, (nearly opposite the Bookstore of Crocker & Brewster), where the business of the Society will be transacted.

Editors of Religious Newspapers and other journals, who have been accustomed to notice the operations of the Society, are respectfully requested to publish the above information. By order of the Board of Directors, Dec. 16. E. CORNELIUS, Secy.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Commerce of the Black Sea.—A commercial letter of the 21st October, from the 8th inst., says—We have advice from Constantinople to the effect, that the Turkish Government affords fresh proofs every day of its intention to fulfill faithfully the conditions of the treaty of peace.—The freedom of commerce exerts a very favorable influence upon the march of affairs. Since September 20th, no less than 1600 persons have been on their way to the Black Sea, from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. Three vessels under the Russian flag have passed before the capital without stopping, and without acting for firmans.—

Sir Pultney Malcolm arrived at Constantinople on the 7th October, in an English vessel, and had a private audience of the Sultan, who was pleased by the English Ambassador. He was very graciously received, and was to rejoin his squadron in the Dardanelles in a few days. The passage of the Dardanelles was free to all merchant vessels, and the duties on transit were withdrawn. The business of the port had assumed great activity, and to facilitate the merchant vessels received in passing to the Black Sea.

The Austrian Observer, under a Constantinople date of October 10th, announces that, in consequence of the pacific relations, and the raising of the blockade of the Dardanelles, the shipping in the harbor, and the trade in general, has been greatly benefited. The number of vessels of all nations, but principally Austrian, had sailed for Odessa, while others had arrived from the Levant.

A letter, under date of Constantinople 10th Oct. says that, although the ratification of the treaty of peace, signed by the Emperor of Austria, on the 8th Sept. was sent to Constantinople, difficulties have arisen on certain points, which have caused the sending of several Russian officers to be despatched thither. The Porte, it is declared, had given the most explicit orders, and the most satisfactory explanations on these subjects; and that the difficulties would be removed.

According to the accounts from Barcelona, that city has recently been visited by a tremendous tempest, that did immense mischief to the shipping in the harbor. Afflicting tidings are expected to be received from the Mediterranean. Austria had effected a loan with Rothschild, Geymuller and other houses, below five per cent. without applying to Lombard Street, thirteen united themselves with the Baptist Church, and eight with the Congregational Church. id.

From Smyrna.—We learn from Captain Nicols, of the schooner Exact, arrived last evening, that the Russian fleet of persons favorable to the cause of the Greeks, and the Admiral had proceeded up in his barge. The Exact sailed from this port on the 3d of August, for Malta and Smyrna, taken in and discharged cargo at both ports, and has performed her voyage in four months and four days. N. Y. Adv.

The Courier Français, of the 7th Nov. says—The government and our corps diplomatique have, it is said, this day received, by a courier dispatched to the Austrian embassy, the news that the emperor of Russia had consented to grant to Turkey conditions less rigorous, both with respect to the amount of the indemnities and the time of payment.

The Nuremberg Correspondent contains a report, that the Turks had massacred 200 Russians in a village near Adrianople.

Portugal.—Private letters from Lisbon, dated October 24th, mention that heavy sorrows hang over the castle of Queluz. Don Miguel's two sisters were dangerously ill. The Princess Isabella Maria, after having been thrown into violent convulsions, was struck with paralysis of part of her body, and was lying in that melancholy situation. Dona Maria, who died after several days, found her skin turn a fine yellow and then black, and her life was despaired of. Don Miguel showed perfect indifference.

The London Morning Chronicle of November 6th, states, from unquestionable authority, that it is the intention of the British Cabinet, steadily to steer clear of any thing like direct interference in the affairs of Portugal.

The Free Port of Cadiz.—The advocates of a free port at Cadiz, those of the United States are still charged as formerly. A case in which an American ship has been compelled to pay extraordinary duties in Cadiz, has, we are told, been communicated to our government, and that it has been promptly referred to Mr. Van Ness, our minister at Madrid, with instructions to him to remonstrate against the practice, and to demand from the government of Spain the necessary explanations and redress upon the subject.

Ireland.—A conspiracy has been discovered in the county of Cork, for the murder of several magistrates, and a number of persons, who have been engaged to do so. A London paper states that a more cold-blooded and atrocious conspiracy never existed. Some of the conspirators made the most unflinching declarations before the court. One of them said, "I intended to shoot Mr. Cregagh, a magistrate, and to shoot 30 or 40 of them—would shoot all the gentlemen and the county of Cork. I offered fired into houses, and would have killed the people if I could."

The Government has issued a proclamation offering £2000 for the discovery of the murderers of the Rev. Mr. Goings, in Ireland.

At the Lancaster Sessions, (Eng.) there was neither prisoner, appeal, nor traverse of any description for trial. There was a plenty of magistrates and a large number of lawyers.

The premium of £300 offered for the most improved locomotive engine, has been awarded to the proprietors of the Rocket, Mr. Henry Booth, and the Messrs. Stephenson. Mr. Eynard, the distinguished philhellene, has remitted, in specie, 700,000 francs to Greece, for the benefit of the Greek government, which amounts to about \$200,000.

It was rumored in Paris that the Ministry had decided upon a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies. The liberal journals continued their attacks on the Ministry.

South American Affairs.—On the 19th October, the definitive Treaty of Peace between the States of Colombia and Peru, was received at Bogota, and communicated to the Liberator for his ratification, with the ratification of the States. It was concluded on the 22d September. The particulars will be published immediately after the ratification. The Grand Marshal Don Augustin Gamarra was elected Provisional President of Peru; and General Antonio Lafuente, Vice, by the Peruvian Congress, on the 31st August. After the conclusion of the peace with Peru, Bolivar set out on his return to Bogota. In the affair of Antioquia, 200 of Corlova's troops were killed, and the rest made prisoners. This General was formerly one of Bolivar's warmest partisans. It was reported in Lagaira, 18th November, that Bolivar contemplated going to Europe, and that he was already contemplating a withdrawal from the Union, and to set up as a free, sovereign, and independent State.

Col. Cent. Another Rebellion suppressed.—A late Cuban paper contains a dispatch of Gen. Daniel F. O'Leary, announcing that on the 17th October, the division under his command had discharged the glorious task of averting the honor of the Republic, in completely routing, after a desultory action of two hours, the faction of Gen. Cordova, who had been engaged to meet Bolivar in his power lately wounded. It appears by the papers, that the crime for which Gen. Cordova lost his life, was his having proposed a new Constitution for the Province, and announcing that Bolivar was not sufficiently zealous for the Catholic Religion.

Colombia.—The Bogota Gazette of Colombia, of the 25th October last, contains a circular address to the prefects of the departments, from the Secretary of State, in which he invites them in the name of the Liberator, to encourage all the citizens of the Republic to express freely their opinions, through the press or otherwise, on the nature of the political institutions, which the National Congress, about to convene, should adopt.

At Quebec on the 1st, but one vessel remained in port. The weather, however, was mild for the season, and the North Channel of the St. Lawrence was still free from ice.

At Quebec on the 1st, but one vessel remained in port. The weather, however, was mild for the season, and the North Channel of the St. Lawrence was still free from ice.

At Quebec on the 1st, but one vessel remained in port. The weather, however, was mild for the season, and the North Channel of the St. Lawrence was still free from ice.

At Quebec on the 1st, but one vessel remained in port. The weather, however, was mild for the season, and the North Channel of the St. Lawrence was still free from ice.

DOMESTIC.

The Message reached Portland on Thursday, fifteen minutes before two.

The Liverpool packet Siras Richards was delayed one day at New-York, to take out the President's Message. Capt. Holdridge has been the bearer of this document to England for nine successive years.

That part of the President's Message which relates to the United States Bank, has produced a depression, a temporary one probably, in the stock of that institution. In the course of Wednesday, says the N. Y. Post, it fell from 125 3/4 to 120 per cent.

The Indians.—A Georgia paper informs that the Cherokee Delegation, about to proceed to Washington on matters of great concernment to the Cherokee Legislature, have been authorized to employ counsel to assist them in their deliberations, and for that purpose, an appropriation has been made, in order to meet the contingent expenses of the mission.

An application is expected to be made to Congress for the admission of Florida into the Union as a State.

John G. Boker, Esq. of New-York is appointed Consul General of the United States for Switzerland.

There are vacancies in the Senate in the representations of Delaware and North-Carolina. The Legislature of Delaware not being in session it is expected that the Executive of the State, will appoint a Senator pro loc vice. In the Legislature of North-Carolina eight trials had been had at the last date, to elect a Senator in the room of Secretary Branch, by the 8th ballot, the votes were—For Wm. B. Meares 67, John R. Donnell 62, Mountfort Stokes 38—and 22 blanks.

Messrs. Henry Baldwin, Langdon Cheeves, and Judge Gibson, are mentioned as candidates to supply the vacancy in the Supreme Judicial Court, occasioned by the death of Judge Washington. The former will probably be nominated and appointed.

The Hon. Henry Clay has been invited to deliver an oration before the Kentucky Colonization Society on the 17th inst. and has accepted the appointment.

The proposition to call a Convention in the State of Georgia for the revision of the Constitution, has been lost by a large majority.

The ground occupied during the last war, by the army, as a cantonment, at Greenhush, is offered for sale at public auction.

Important to Duellists.—The Circuit Court for the 6th District of the United States, including South Carolina and Georgia, closed its session last week. Nothing of importance occurred in its business, but the finding of true bills for Murder and misdemeanor, against Hopkins, and the seconds, Simkins and Wilson, in the duel which terminated in the death of Nixon, near this city, last winter.

Augusta Courier.

Battleborough Rail Road.—We perceive that the City Council have postponed the making of a grant of land for a depot for the proposed road, until such time as the Legislature shall grant a charter of incorporation. There is however both in the City Council and in the public at large, as far as we can learn, no other than the most friendly feeling towards the proposed undertaking, and we confidently expect, if the opening of the Spring, that this and the other contemplated routes of internal communication will be commenced in good earnest. Col. Cent.

The Canal.—The Canal Boat, Gen. Sheldon, Captain Woodworth, arrived on Saturday last from Westfield, at which place the Hampshire and Hampden Canal is completed.

Mount Vernon, so interesting to every American, as the residence and burial place of General Washington, will not pass into strange hands in consequence of the death of its late proprietor, Judge Washington. It will devolve upon the nephew of the Judge, John Adams Washington, of Jefferson county, Virginia, a gentleman of large estate, and distinguished as a skillful and zealous agriculturist.

The remains of the late Judge Washington Adams were brought from New-York a few days since, and deposited in the family tomb at Quincy.

Sheldon Classical School at Southampton.—This institution has opened, with flattering prospects. On the 1st inst. the Preceptor, Mr. W. Bradley, was inducted into office, by the Rev. Mr. Gould as President of the Trustees. A public address was also delivered by the Rev. Mr. Spencer, of Northampton.

Duty Election.—On Monday last, Harrison G. Otis was re-elected Mayor; and Henry J. Oliver, John F. Loring Samuel F. Armstrong, Benjamin Russell, Winslow Lewis, Charles Wells, Moses Williams, and John B. McClary, were elected Aldermen.

Rain.—The quantity of rain which fell in the course of the month of November, including melted snow, was 5 1/2 inches. The number of fair days was 8, and of days fair for the greater part 17. The number of cloudy and stormy days was 11, of days for the greater part cloudy 13.

Fire.—On the morning of the 3d inst. the brewery of Mr. Hugh Watson, of Geneva, N. Y., was consumed with the principle part of its contents. The loss is heavy, notwithstanding an insurance of \$2000. The fire was attributed to incendiaries.

Fire in New-York.—The Journal of Commerce says—A gentleman who has kept a regular account of the fires which have occurred in that city during the past year, informs us that the number since the 1st of January 1829, is one hundred and thirty-eight. The number in 1828, between Jan. 2 and Dec. 3, was one hundred and thirty-one, and the estimated destruction of property thereby, \$880,402.

On the 29th ult. the Woolen Factory in Fairhaven, Vt. belonging to Messrs. Leonard & Wright, was destroyed, together with the machinery, by fire. Estimated loss \$1000, no part of which was insured.

